

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON**

**MD ERIC A. DOVER,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**JD KATHLEEN HALEY, ET AL.,**

**Defendants.**

**3:13-cv-01360-BR**

**Summary Judgment  
Advice Notice**

The defendant(s) may file a motion for summary judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed. This court is required to give a *pro se* plaintiff fair notice of the requirements of the summary judgment rule (Fed. R. Civ. P. 56). A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine disputed material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot merely rely on what your complaint says. Instead you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents (as provided in Rule 56(e)) that contradict the facts

shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine disputed material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will not be a trial.

DATED: August 29, 2013 .

MARY S. MORAN  
Clerk of the Court

by: /s/ Bonnie S. Boyer  
Bonnie Boyer  
Deputy Clerk